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The Tucumcari News

AND TUCUMCARI TIMES

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Society to Help Win the War

VOL. XVI.

TUCUMCARI, QUAY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY JULY 18, 1918.

No. 42

TOTAL OF TEN HELD IN CONNECTION WITH ROCK ISLAND THEFTS

Amarillo, Texas, July 18.—Ten arrests have already been made in connection with the thefts of merchandise from cars over the Rock Island railroad and more are expected soon.

There have been only three prisoners of the ten arrested July 13, thoroughly investigated as yet, and it is said the case becomes more interesting each day and it is thought that 15 or 20 more arrests would be made soon and that the operations would cover a great deal of territory. All arrests made have been at Dalhart, on railroad men working out of that point, road men working out of that point, which is a division point on the Rock Island.

That thefts involving thousands of dollars and covering a period of several years, have been systematically perpetrated from freight cars consigned over the Rock Island railroad by members of certain train crews out of Dalhart, was brought to light in Amarillo Saturday when federal officers placed under arrest seven railroad men in connection with the case and stated that further arrests in what they deemed to be a skillfully worked scheme are to be expected.

The men who are held, all railroad workers, as given out by Revenue Officer W. C. Pope, are: W. Simonson, J. J. Schindler, Don Martin, L. L. Walker, A. C. Aierkson, and G. H. Reed, and G. F. Radobough.

Some of the goods sought were found hidden at the private homes of the defendants, said the officers, and other articles were found buried in various places. It is alleged that the goods were removed from the homes only when the men wanted had an inkling that the officers were upon their trails.

Included among those who worked up the case were Lloyd Fletcher of the department of justice and Deputy U. S. Marshal Doc Belton. J. D. Burnett of the Rock Island railway and other officials of the railroad company, who have for a long time been seeking to trace many missing articles.

Officers state that they have thus far recovered everything from a typewriter to a bottle of toilet water, and they say they have every evidence that a dozen or more men were involved in the thefts.

One merchant, said to be in a nearby city, is expected to be arrested on charge of handling stolen goods and other arrests are to be made, possibly both in Amarillo and other Panhandle towns, if the present plans of the federal officers do not miscarry.—Amarillo Daily News, Saturday, July 13.

TEN MEN CALLED FROM THIS COUNTY FOR JULY 25

The following young men have been called to report for duty July 24, 1918, at 4 p. m. They will leave the next morning at 8:20:

Hue Bryant.
Alonzo H. Stockton.
Levi Augustus Sumrall.
Ernest E. Boldes.
Andrew J. Underwood.
LeRoy Smithers.
Chas. H. Felton.
Benjamin H. Vandevanter.
Cecil O. Witt.
Wm. Chas. O'Rourke.

WICHITA FALLS MAN ARRESTED FOR CARRYING BOOZE

H. I. Neal, who says he was formerly of the firm Neal & Heibelt, wholesale dealers of Wichita Falls, Texas, as arrested last night by officials on the charge of violating the Reed amendment by transporting liquor into dry territory. He is alleged to have brought liquor from Tucumcari, N. M., over the Rock Island. W. C. Pope, internal revenue officer, was at the Rock Island station when the train arrived, on the watchout for violators of the liquor law, when he noticed H. I. Neal get off the train. His suspicion aroused he watched the man who went later to the Amarillo hotel and registered. Later his room was searched by officials and eight quarts and four pints of whisky were found. Neal was arrested by W. C. Pope.

Mrs. Mary Ulmer and daughter, Miss Sarah D., are spending the summer in Denver. They report war activities and patriotism running high up there and are enjoying the mountain scenery and breezes.

Douglas W. Clark, of Logan and Miss Jessie Evelyn Sears, of Logan, were married in Tucumcari July 16, Judge J. C. Williams performing the ceremony.

Jesse M. Brown of Fairbury, Neb., and Miss Florence E. Bain, of Hanford, Calif., were married in this city Sunday, July 14, Judge C. E. Hunter tying the knot.

Save Wheat—buy W. S. Stamps.

SERVICES OVER REMAINS OF FIRST AMERICANS TO DIE IN FRANCE



Impressive rituals marked the burial of Corp. James B. Gresham, Private Thomas F. Enright and Private Merle D. Hay of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, who were interred with religious and military ceremony at Bathelmont on the afternoon of November 4. Throughout the ceremony at the graves, French batteries, from their positions, fired minute guns over the village at the German trenches.

DRANK HORSES' URINE

The most stirring address ever delivered in Mercer County by any woman was delivered by Mrs. Clara Steichen, of Springfield at our celebration July 4th. Mrs. Steichen has lived the last twenty years in France. For the past three years she has scarcely been without hearing or sight of cannon shot. Her home has been taken by the German army, her friends and neighbors, made into refugees and paupers overnight. All this she tells in the most earnest and natural way yet with rare dramatic force which her knowledge and experience of the war has burned into her very soul. She forcibly brings home to all red-blooded Americans that this war must be fought until outraged Belgium and France have been avenged, until the thing known as German militarism has been crushed from earth. In part she said, "Four years ago this summer my home was in Northern France. I lived in a country village inhabited by people much the same as you; just as pure; just as sweet; just as educated as yourselves and people who had worked as hard for their homes as you. The German army swept across the Belgium frontier toward France. The village drummer gave the long roll and in twenty minutes my friends of the village who were of military age marched over the hill to their regimental mobilization. We knew that war had begun, for every young man had gone to hold back the invaders and protect his home land from the ruthless of the German. The next morning we were awakened by an unusual sound and in the distance we beheld vast numbers approaching, which we thought to be the army, but which we soon were to know as an endless string of refugees who had been already driven from their homes in northern France and who were fleeing for their very lives, there were men pushing wheel barrows, oxcarts piled high with furniture, children carrying a doll from their homes, lowing herds driven in haste, old men wearily plodding, pregnant women half dressed, all these leaving as they were glad to escape, with their lives, the approaching storm. The battle line soon came to our very doors. Bursting shells in the distance and the retreating army, assisted by that brave, courageous, friend of humanity the English Tommy were in our midst pulling and tugging at their heavy cannon to again place them to fire on the on-coming enemy. We people of the village supplied these English soldiers with drink and food. They had been four days on the battle front without food and without drink except the urine from the horses.

The artillery horses were literally dying in harness, their wounds full of maggots, and as the saddles of these horses were removed great patches of putrid flesh and skin came with them. Of course the English army, it was in at the first cannon shot and will remain until the last. Such heroic conduct in the face of odds from 1 to 4 and 16 has won the admiration of the world and never again will any one speak in my presence of the English Army except with reverence.

Soon we too were with this vast army of refugees. Trains filled with wounded were passing thru the village and we were fortunate in being assigned to a cattle car bedded with straw and which was already occupied with some 40 people and we were glad to make this home speeding to a place of safety for the next forty hours. My lot was far better than that of the average refugee, yet I have lived in a house for months where it has not been warmer than 42 degrees, plowed hoed and dug my own garden, pulled the coal to my own door with my own strength and glad of the chance to get the coal.

All of the railroads in Germany are

AMERICA CELEBRATES THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE

July 14, liberty day in France, was celebrated in America, and the following telegram was read in the theatres and churches of the country:

"Liberty has two birthdays; one in the new world and one in the old. One is marked by the anniversary of our Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776. It is the birthday of a nation in the new Western world dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. Its cradle was Independence Hall in Philadelphia. That nation has become a great people which has gathered in its idea the self governing nations of the two Americas, and now fights for the preservation of its life that governments of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the face of the earth. The second cradle of Liberty was amid the ruins of the Bastille in Paris, on July 14th, 1789. The people of Paris destroyed this great medieval prison, the emblem of their of tyranny, oppression and autocratic government. They lighted this torch of liberty at its smoldering ruins and sent their armies forth form the first great European Republic to carry this torch into a Europe governed by absolutism and cursed with privilege, inequality and injustice. These two great republics are children of the same spirit. Their essential union from the days of La Fayette and Washington to the days of Wilson and Poincaré—or Pershing and Foch—has been unbroken. French blood and treasure were given so that we might found the first great experiment of self-government. America today is sending her millions in men and her billions in gold that the home of Joan of Arc and the tomb of LaFayette may remain inviolate.

America stands beside her, our boys in khaki, shoulder to shoulder with the horizon blue of France's brave men; our stars and stripes over the trenches beside the tricolor of France proclaim to the military masters of Germany a union which shall carry the cause of democracy to triumph and form the basis of greater world federation in the days of peace. Today we ask of France nothing but the privilege of repaying the debt we owe. We too celebrate the fall of the Bastille, the first stronghold of absolutism to go down before the rising power of free men. We shall stand beside her until the last stronghold of autocracy falls in ruins about the Hohenzollern dynasty. You, Sister Republic, are giving everything, keeping only the imperishable hope, that spirit of self-sacrifice, for things greater than the lives of men and nations which is the crown and glory of France through all the ages. Accept from America on the 129th anniversary of your dedication to self-government, the tribute not of our sentiment alone but of ourselves. The voice of America proclaims today with one accord: 'Long Live France.'

constructed for military purposes, all lead to the frontier. Spies had lived in France for years, many working as servants, others occupying places of trust and responsibility, yet with the coming of the Germans these men donned the German Uniform, which they had kept in readiness for years, and welcomed the German army to France, pointing out the most direct military roads and places of military advantage. The one aim of the German army in France is to break the morale of the people and try to do this by spoiling and besmirching their homes, ruining their girls, desecrating their tombs and making the boys impotent that Germany might leave the German stamp on the rising generations and thus slowly colonize the whole of France. The soldier of north- (continued on back page)

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT KILLED

London, Eng., July 17.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, Col. Roosevelt's youngest son, who has been attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, was killed at Chateau Thierry on July 14, says a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Lieut. Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from a patrol fight when he was attacked by a German squadron. It was seen that Roosevelt suddenly lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.

His machine was seen to fall within the German lines. It was not in flames when it fell.

Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the air battle in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, in which Quentin was engaged, and saw the machine fall, but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin, Le Journal says today.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 17.—Col. Roosevelt learned that his son Quentin was missing through press dispatches this morning. He said he had nothing to say at this time but would make a statement later.

The colonel had planned to visit New York today but canceled his visit.

"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him." This statement was issued by Col. Roosevelt today after press dispatches had furnished confirmation of earlier reports that his son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, had been killed in an aerial combat in France.

OUR SUGAR ALLOWANCE

We have 1,600,000 tons of sugar available for the next six months. Out of this we have to feed our army and navy and care for the meagre allowance of sugar given our Allies.

Proprietors of public eating places are allowed three pounds of sugar for each 90 meals served. Confectioners and dispensers of soft drinks are to receive 50 percent of previous average and bakers 70 percent, and ice cream makers 75 percent.

This means that for home use and canning we shall have to cut down our sugar consumption one-fourth.

Even that leaves us using twice as much per person as the ration in the Allied countries.

Home sugar-users are allowed three pounds of sugar per person per month. Only two pounds can be bought at a sale by town customers; five pounds by rural customers; remote residents can get larger quantities on permit from State Food Administrator.

Home canners can buy 25 pounds by signing a certificate, additional quantities on permit from State Administrator, rural residents in case of proven necessity can get larger quantities. Unused sugar must be returned.

There will be no sugar famine in New Mexico if everybody conserves.

450 AMERICAN-BUILT PLANES SENT ABROAD

Washington, July 15.—Four hundred and fifty American built battle planes have been sent abroad or delivered at ports for shipment on July 5, the date of the latest complete official report reaching the war department.

In announcing this figure today, Secretary Baker disclosed also deliveries of Liberty motors of all classes on the same date had reached 2,514.

T. A. Fuhrman has returned home from St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Kansas, where he had been visiting his mother and other relatives and friends. He said the harvest was in progress and he did his share. Wheat and oats were not so good as was expected but a bumper corn crop is assured.

BLANCETT WILL HANG FOR MURDER OF CLYDE ARMOUR

Santa Fe, N. M., July 16.—Holding in effect that District Judge Abbott was a defacto officer and was not disqualified to hear the case because at the same time a colonel in the army, and that defendant's case was not prejudiced by the attitude of the audience at his trial, the state supreme court today affirmed the conviction of Elbert W. Blanchett for the murder of Clyde Armour last year and set the date of his execution at August 15.

The defense contended that Judge Abbott was holding office in two branches of the Government while a judge and an army officer and hence was disqualified to act as a judge.

As to other contentions, the upper court held that it was relevant to show that the accused had property in his possession which was the fruit of his crime, that his attempt to commit suicide was properly a matter for consideration by the jury, that remarks unfavorable to defendant in the presence of the jury were not grounds for a new trial unless it was shown they produced the conviction that the mere fact that one or more of the jurors were separated from the other after the retirement and before the conviction was immaterial unless the defendant was prejudiced thereby.

The court yesterday set another hanging for August 13 when it affirmed the conviction of A. B. Smith, alias Daholy, for the murder of sheriff Stephens of Luna county.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND C. CISCO BURGLARIZED

One night last week Miss Ruth Burns, cashier of the First National Bank, left in a drawer of the bank seventy odd dollars in change, and the next morning it was gone. There were several thousands of dollars in checks in this same drawer but they were left, also other valuables.

C. Cisco's store also was robbed of several dollars in cash, kodaks, cigarettes, etc. This has been the third or fourth time Cisco has been robbed, and no doubt it is home talent that does the work. There is hopes of locating the guilty parties and putting a stop to this kind of work.—Nara Visa News.

DEMAND FOR STEEL MAY STOP MANUFACTURE OF AUTOES

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Automobile manufacturers have asked the war industries board to allow them sufficient steel to produce 60 percent of their normal production of passenger cars. The board replied that it could not promise even 25 percent and that possibly none at all could be granted.

W. E. McDANIEL IN PORTLAND

In a letter to the News Mrs. McDaniel says: "Mr. McDaniel has purchased half interest in a garage and at present is a very busy man. We had a wonderful trip. Saw the Pacific Ocean at San Francisco, went as far north as Tacoma, Wash. but didn't like Washington much. Please send the paper to us at Portland, Ore., 266 E. 37th St., Leslie Garage."

Henry Rusby has returned from a fishing and hunting trip in the mountains near Mora and Taos. Fred Kregger joined the party and invited them to hunt bear. Henry says he had his share of fish and enjoyed the trip immensely.

The T. & M. train which has been arriving here shortly after five o'clock in the evening, will be changed next Sunday. The train will arrive at 12:15 p. m., and will leave an hour later at 1:15 p. m. This train will leave Amarillo in the morning and return the same day and will be known as the Tucumcari turn-around.

Joe Jay, president of the National Bank of Jayton, Texas, was here this week looking for a large ranch. He has been busy looking over the propositions offered by the real estate men, and it is thought will buy as he is very well pleased with the looks of the country and the attractive prices. Mr. Jay is an old boyhood friend of C. H. Hittson, who lives east of Tucumcari a short distance.

A. B. Simpson found a buffalo skeleton on his ranch a few days ago and brought the head and other parts of it to town. The bones will be turned over to the High School. It was one of the largest ever found in this part of the state and must have been a mammoth animal. The skeleton was unearthed sixteen feet below the surface and the bones were in a good state of preservation.

Maj. I. E. McLaren and wife arrived Friday from Camp Grant, Illinois, at which place he is now located. They visited the Major's parents at the residence in Tucumcari and also at the country home near Quay. Monday night the band together with a number of Tucumcari citizens, paid the McLarens a visit and the band played several instrumental selections and a few short addresses were made showing the appreciation of Maj. McLaren's successful work in the army. Maj. and Mrs. McLaren left Monday night for their headquarters in the east.

ALLIES DRIVE HUNS BACK--CAPTURE AND KILL 100,000 MEN

London, Eng., July 17.—Casualties sustained by the German troops in the offensive up to the present are estimated to number 100,000, according to news received in London today from the battle field in France.

The war situation of Wednesday is summarized by the Associated Press as follows:

Although the Germans are still attacking the allied lines viciously on both sides of the Rheims salient, what gains they are making continue to be small ones, on isolated sectors, and seemingly are confined to the region along the Marne and immediately southwest of Rheims.

Eastward from the Cathedral City through Champagne, the French report they are holding the enemy and keeping their line intact.

Everywhere the battles are being stubbornly contested, and where the French and Italians have been compelled to give ground it has been only after the infliction of extremely heavy casualties on the invaders. The Americans nowhere have been forced to withdraw. At Fossey, near the bend of the Marne between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, they have made further improvements in their positions. Like their French comrades, the Americans also have been engaged in violent fighting.

Most violent bombardments are being kept up by British in Northern France and Flanders, both gas and high explosive shells being employed while in Albania French and Italians continue to drive back Austrians.

With The American Army on The Marne, July 17.—French observers reported today that thirteen enemy airplanes fell in the region over which an American squadron was patrolling and fighting Tuesday, under direct artillery fire.

Officers look with particular attention at the hopeful prospect of a counter stroke by the allies which they believed might have important results. It was indicated by today's reports that the Germans stand with both flanks exposed and with their communication lines seriously menaced. It was believed that unless the Germans can widen out their positions they will be compelled to fall back to the river or face the possibility of being trapped as the Austrians were on the Piave.

YANKS REFUSE TO HALT

Paris, France, July 17.—"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is undurable, and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to reestablish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter attack."

This was a message sent by an American general in command of American forces south of the Marne, on Monday afternoon, after the Germans had succeeded in forcing the Americans back towards Conde en Brei.

The French commander informed the American general that the early German success could not have any great effect on the fate of the battle; that it was understood perfectly, that after hard fighting, the Americans had slowly retired and that it was not expected that they immediately launch a counter attack.

He added that a counter attack could be prepared without risk and that it might be better to give the American troops an hour's rest.

Immediately after the American general sent the above message, which is quoted by the correspondent of the Matin, the Americans launched their counter attack, and the lost ground was soon recovered with an additional half mile taken from the Germans for good measure.

The aerial bombardment lasted for one hour. Two French soldiers of the camp guard were wounded.

Dr. McHenry and family of Oklahoma City, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Steckman in this city over Sunday. They left on the "Bell Highway" for Nara Visa, where they visited C. Cisco and family. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Steckman. Mr. Steckman returned to Hereford, Texas, where he is employed in the Hereford Brand office. Mrs. Steckman returned to Tucumcari Tuesday evening on No. 1.

94 GERMANS IN PRISON CAMP KILLED BY GERMANS

Paris, France, July 17.—(Havas Agency).—Ninety four Germans were killed and 74 Germans were wounded on the night of July 15-16, when five German aviators bombed prisoners' camp in the region of Troyes, 30 miles behind the French battle front.

The aerial bombardment lasted for one hour. Two French soldiers of the camp guard were wounded.